WOMEN START FOOD RIOTS IN 3 PARTS OF CITY

Pushcarts Attacked in Williamsburg, Brownsville and East Side.

DUMP VEGETABLES INTO THE STREETS

Half Crazed Housewives Force Storekeepers to Close Their Doors.

STARVATION FEARED IF PRICES GO HIGHER

2,000 at Mass Meeting Decide to Appeal to the Mayor for Relief.

Wowen of the tenements whose slim purses were unable to stand the strain of prices charged for potatoes, onlons and other vegetables, turned on pushcart pedlers in Manhattan, Williamsburg and Brownsville yesterday afteron, poured kerosene oil on their pitifully poor but high priced stock, upset the pushcarts and drove the dealers helter skelter.

In Williamsburg, where the riots wer the most vigorous, the open air market was broken up for the day.

So fearful were the butchers, grocers and other storekeepers near by that the February 3 after protests by the Japhalf crazed women would wreck their places while their rage was on that they at Washington, was reintroduced to-day kept their front doors locked and windown barred until after the police re- house when it was killed in the Senate.

serves had restored order. When the trouble had subsided the davits filed with the State Department when the trouble had subsided the hadly scared pushcart men crept from temporary hiding, put their heads tosether and decided to send out a call had not resulted from orders from Tokio, to the heads of families in the disturbed but from the activities of an Idaho lawto meet them in conference last to talk things over.

a result of their plan to set themright in the eyes of their patrons Frand and Havemeyer streets, where Senate Wednesday. He admitted, it was they denounced food speculators and re-solved to appeal to Mayor Mitchel and to John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of took a hand in the case," he said, "beoods and Markets, to see if something

ousheart men. Many carts were upset and their contents dumped into gutters, and many arrays of fresh vegetables were doused with kerosene oil. Similar disturbances took place in Belmont, Sutand Lake avenues in the Brownsville

The police heard of numerous sporadio souldn't pay the price demanded for vegetables and took revenge on the only men they could hold responsible—the pusheart men. At no time did the rioting on the East Side become so serious hat reserves were called out, the policeman on the block being able to take care of all trouble. One woman who was pecially vigorous in her treatm pushcart goods at Hester and Ludlow streets was arrested. She was taken to wex Market court, but a Magistrate let her go with a lecture.

Walls Precede Rlot.

The rioting occurred in Williamsburg ong a three block stretch in Havemeyer reet from South First to South Third treet and on South First, South Second and South Third streets two blocks be-lween Roebling and Marcy streets. It is a neighborhood of six story tenement bouses as a rule and is not unlike an fast Side ghetto. Many of the family leads are employed in sugar refineries

The housewives, who do the marketing sheart men. When they buzzed around

The pushcart men had paid the whole-salers at the rate of \$15 for 100 pounds wholesale price of fifteen cents a pound meant a retail price of twenty cents or more, and the women were astounded. re, and the women were astounded. Potatoes had cost at wholesale from \$9 to \$10 a barrel, and the prices the pushcart men asked from their customa dazed them.

There were walls in Yiddish as the women, with shawls around their shoulders, run up and down the lines of push-carts hugging bables in their arms and drassing small toddlers after them.

Starvation Fedred.

We can't pay what you ask!" many

profit for themselves. One man tried to explain that he had paid \$10 for a barrel \$7. Dotatoes and was selling them at \$1.

The women couldn't get into their heads the intricacies of big business. They only knew that at the present rate t dollar wouldn't go as far as a quarter had gone before things went up. They knew, too, that their husbands and chil-dren had to eat, and if food were so such they couldn't boy it they would

Continued on Sixth Page.

GEN. FUNSTON WILLSON WILL NOT APPEAL TO CONGRESS NOW; Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston DIES SUDDENLY

Commander of the Department of the South and brilliant soldier.

IDAHO RENEWS

ANTI-ALIEN ACT

Measure Which Japan Pro-

tested Again Presented to

the Legislature.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 19 .- An anti-alien

and bill, defeated by the State Senate

anese Embassy to the State Department

The bill, which had passed the lower

brought pressure to bear on the embassy

and the State Department through a

Booth denied the charges. He has been subprensed to appear before the

severed relations with Germany. At the

same time a similar bill was killed in the

Oregon Legislature. Senators Borah of Idaho and Chamberlain of Oregon used

their influence to have the bills with-

ions to the United States through the Japanese Embassy against the bills, which were said to be especially ob-

noxious to Japanese. The controlling reason for their withdrawal, however,

was the critical state of relations with

MADISON IN SUBMARINE NET.

Norrolk, Va., Feb. 20 (Tuesday).— he Old Dominion steamship Madi-

on Roads, and at 1 o'clock this morn-

ing was held fast.

The net, which extends from Fort
Wool to the Government pier at Old
Point Comfort, is about three-quarters

display proper signals to a torpedo boat destroyer which is doing patrol duty at the net and in passing the opening its rudder fouled the net.

The wrecking tug Rescue and three divers were sent from Norfolk to help

SIX MORE VESSELS SAIL.

Chicago and Ascania Carry 25,000

Among the incoming squadron was the Cunarder Orduna, which arrived outside the Narrows; the British

freighter Folia, from Bristol; the French freighter Guyane, from Bordeaux; the Belgian freighter Escaut, from Cardiff, and the Dutch steamship Noordwyk, from Rotterdam.

last night got caught in the anti-marine net stretched across Hamp-

Washington lawyer

Stricken While Playing With Child After Dinner With Friends.

WORN BY BORDER STRAIN

A Born Soldier, He Won Chief Recognition and His Stars in Philippines.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 19 .- Major-Gen, Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department of the United States army and one of the leading figures in the country's fullitary history since his capture of Aguinaldo, died of acute indigestion to-night. He collapsed in a hotel soon after dining with friends and did not regain consciousness before SYSTEM FOLLOWED his death, a short time afterward.

Gen. Furston was at his office to-day with no sign of ill health. During dinner he seemed in his usual good spirits, and after the meal began to play with a child of one of the guests. He fell over unconscious before any one could reach him. Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, Medical Corps. Il S. A. (Jeep Kunston's physician Corps, U. S. A., Gen. Funston's physician, said to-night:

said to-night:

"Gen. Funston's death was caused by angina scierosis of the arteries of the heart. Death was almost immediate and

Under Care Several Weeks.

Col. Ireland said Gen. Funston had

Funston was 51 years old. Ever since March, 1916, when he was placed in command of all United States forces on the Mexican border Gen. Funston had worked unsually hard. At critical times in border developments he frequently remained on duty continuously for twenty-four hours. The Pershing ex-pedition and of late rearrangement of of National Guardsmen exacted an enorexceeding that which fell to any other commanding General of the United States army since the civil war. Because of the amount of work which had fallen to was reintroduced as the result of affi-dayits filed with the State Department that the Paniness Symboss's protest

Ate Only Sparingly.

but from the activities of an Idaho law-yer, C. M. Booth, who was quoted by suffered an attack of indigestion he the affidavits as having said be had "fought it out alone," to use his own ssion. Later he placed himself the care of Col. Ireland and regained normal health and spirits. Nevertheless at dinner to-night Gen. Funston was particularly abstemious and ate only sparingly of the simplest dishes. News was sent to-night to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting in California., No

cause I felt that the clause requiring all aliens to sell their holdings within seven "I am very much shocked and grieved," said Major-Gen, Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of years was confiscatory. It included all The scenes in Williamsburg as the women attacked the pushcarts were "working to embroil the United to East states with Japan over the Idaho antistide, particularly in parts of Hester alien land law in order to distract attended to Major-Gen. Funston. "The submarine issue with country has lost one of its most effiwhen he can ill be spared. He won his The anti-alien land bill was killed in both houses of the Idaho Legislature at the request of Secretary Lansing, made the day before the United States

While Funston gained the greater ng soldier by his numerous exploits in the Philippines, his mettle never was more severely tried than in the months after Francisco Villa with his band of cutthroats made the bloody raid upon Columbus, N. M., last March. Placed in supreme command of the campaign against Villa, with orders to

was the critical state of relations with Germany and the necessity for the United States to have no disputes with other nations, "particularly any of the Entente Allies. A Petrograd despatch received on Saturday said the United States and Japan were understood to have reached an agreement.

Campaign against Villa, with orders to exterminate or disperse the bandit's forces, he nevertheless was so hampered and restricted by the possibility that his decivities might precipitate war with the defacto Government of Mexico that he was able to move only with the utmost caution and circumspection.

Despatches to the War Department

Despatches to the War Department repeatedly carried the indication that he was chafing mightly under the comparative inaction and that he would have been pleased by nothing else so well as being permitted to conduct the campaign in his own decisive fashion. He never placed a great amount of confidence in the good faith of the Carranza military authorities and much better would have liked to dash boidly into the barren fastnesses of the southern republic after Villa regardiess of the feelings of Carranza.

A Career of Adventure.

of a mile long. It has gates, which are opened for the passage of steam-ships plyiffs in and out of Hampton Roads. The Madison, it is said, did not ting what he went after, whether it was bad men or imperative results, from the time he graduated into long trousers. He was born in New Carlisle, Ohlo, and would have been 52 years old the 9th day of next November. His career, known to every reader of the newspapers, has been crammed with adventurous episodes.

He was 16 when his father. Foghorn
Funston, moved from Carlisle, Ohlo, to
southwestern Kansas. In 1885 young were seized. Those papers and docusouthwestern Kansas. In 1885 young were seized. Those papers and docusouthwestern Kansas. In 1885 young were seized. Those papers and docusouthwestern Kansas. In 1885 young were seized the methods and many release the steamer and it may be necessary for the Madison to go to New-port News, taking part of the net with her before she can be released. southwestern Kansas. In 1885 young Fred entered the State University of Kansas, where he had for a classmate William Allen White. There was a ne-gro in the college town who started for Funston one day with a gleaming rasor. The negro weighed 200 pounds, Funston barely 100. The negro was 6 feet tall. Funston 5 feet 3 inches. In fifteen minutes Funston had the half crazy black man in the lockup and hadn't even mussed his own clothing. When he left college Funston got a job

Two big passenger carriers, the French liner Chicago and the Cunarder Ascania, both armed astern, salied yesterday respectively for Bordeaux and Liverpool, carrying war material estimated at about 25,000 tons and valued at several million dollars.

The Cunard freighter Valeria, with 10,000 tons aboard, got away for Liverpool; the American oil tank Wico, the first of the Standard Oil fleet to leave since the beginning of the U-boat campaign; the Swedish steamship Carisholm, for London and Gothenburg, and the British freighter Oswego, for Hull, also departed. The combined net tonnage of the six vessels is 22/947 and the value of the cargoes close to fifteen million dollars. election the editor in chief left town and he was tëmporardly the boss. Next day the paper appeared as a red hot Repub-lican sheet, reviling all things Demolican sheet, reviling: all things Demo-cratic. As a crowd gathered at the front door young Funstor retired by the back and from journalism. He explained later that he was weary of newspaper work, "tired of a rotten town, a rottener sheet and its rotten politics, and I thought I would wake things up a bit before I left just to show them I was alive."

Always Looked for Action.

His next job was as a conductor on the Santa Fe Railroad. A cowpuncher passenger, fired by whiskey, shot holes in a car ceiling. Funston took his pistol away and threw him off the train, then

Continued on Fourth Page.

IS DETERMINED TO PLACE BURDEN ON BERLIN; GERMANS USE AMERICANS IN GREAT SPY PLOT Arrest of A. A. Sander and U. S. REFUGEES

Assistant Reveals Many Details.

MEN SENT TO BRITAIN TO GET WAR SECRETS

Reports Made in Holland or by New Sympathetic Ink in Letters.

VON IGEL'S ARREST

Military Conspiracy Alleged in Complaint Made by U. S. Officials.

New developments of the Germanic system of espionage on the Allied Powers, startling as well as romantic, were been under his care for the last two weeks and for reveral days had been virtually well. Two weeks ago he had an attack of moute indigestion. Gen. newspaper and manager of the Central Charles Wunnenberg, his assistant. Their seizure came after a thorough investigation by Chief William J. Flynn of William M. Officy of the Federal Bureau | mately avoiding war. of Investigation, following the arrest in regular troops while providing the return England several weeks ago of George Vaux Bacon, American correspondent. They are accused of setting on foot a look out military enterprise against Great se of Britain.

With the arrest of Salace in Salace

The new revelation of Germany's prymarkable, because it has involved the employment of men, practically all of them American citizens, as spies, and has sent them to England to gather war information. These men were directed to collect facts about British shipping, enlistment, coast fortifications, movement of troops, sentiment among the people and countless other facts.

Holland and America Used.

The knowledge thus obtained was transmitted to Germany in two ways: when he can ill be spared. He won his way to the highest rank in our army through the gallant and efficient performance of duty wherever assigned. The army will mourn his loss very deeply."

They could also write tion to them. They could also write many letters to their friends in New York and occasional letters to the many who employed them. That, it is charsed, is Sander himself.

Severe Strain on Border.

American Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross units, and the latter country representatives of the la

In transmitting the information it is are arranging to leave by way of Switz-id they often used women, apparently erland and Spain. Dr. Hageler, with thout the knowledge of the women. the Graudenz unit, and Dr. Nippert of said they often used women, apparently without the knowledge of the women. They also employed a new sympathetic ink that for a long time deceived the British. This ink is another discovery of Germany's chemists. It does not me visible under heat or when the letter is soaked in water, but requires a special chemical preparation. This prep-aration comprised distilled water—ordi-

aration comprised distilled water—ordi-nary water is uscless—and a chemical.

The spies, it is said, would write let-ters to persons in America about the casual and ordinary events of their daily life, always leaving one side of the paper spected by the censors, were not under lantic traffic situation.

About 400 American

Sander was the practical head of this dered home, branch of the system. He is a young The situation man, with blue eyes and blond hair. He icans is high hired the men, it is said, to go to Eng-land and provided them with expense ing the departure of a stanner. Their money. He also made arrangement to funds are approaching exhaustion and

ments revealed the methods and many accrets of the German spy system in America in which Capt, von Papen played such an important part.

With the exposure of the workings of that system it became necessary for the chief spy in Berlin to work out new means of using America as a base for gathering information in allied countries. It is the belief of the authorities that Sander was selected as a valuable

tool, and his operations were kept dis-tinct from any other activities of Ger-mans in this country.

The C. P. War Film Exchange, in 150 Nassau street, while doing an active business in handling motion pictures taken before the Teutonic battle fronts, may have been a mere cover for San-der's other alleged activities. In addi-tion, however, he was executive secre-tary of the German American Literary Defence Committee, of which Henry Wiesmann, a starch pro-German, is president. That committee has its headquarters in the same offices as the War

that Sander was selected as a valuable

Had Funds Direct

Sander, it is said, was well supplied German spies when Capt. von Papen was

Continued on Fourth Page.

IN NEED OF AID

Four Hundred Americans Are Stranded in Copenhagen by Submarine Blockade.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 19 .- All Americans arriving from Berlin have reported that the situation in Berlin, so far as Americans are concerned, is little changed since the departure of Ambassador Gerard.

The Lokal Auxeiger, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung and several other newspapers of Berlin and the provinces have printed unpleasant things about America and Americans, but there appears to be no disposition to make trouble for Americans remaining in Germany.

The only inconvenience has been in ability to get permission to leave the country. Even this is not felt seriously by a large part of the American residents, who have determined to remain in Germany regardless of developments. and who, with the usual optimism of Americans in such a crisis, are becoming convinced that matters will not go belations

This, however, does not appear to Powers War Film Exchange, and the impression of the Germans, including those in official positions, who seem to believe that the two countries are vestigation by Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service and that there is very little chance of ulti-

The American Legation here has re their names promptly to the State De-

The American consular officials in hinted last night that a broad field of in-quiry has been opened and there will be more light thrown on the amazing rami-fications of the German system—unless the Government decides, as usual, to held the facts secret.

Sy the route to Switzerland. Frederick Achenback, special commissioner of the sinking of three, and two had listed as sunk in despatches to t many and Scandinavia, and his brother and clerk, Charles Achenbach, who were to have left with the consular officials of their connection with Scandinavia. The same train brought Mr. Luetke. delegate of the American Red Cross, of Austin, Tex., and Arthur Abrecht, a New York newspaper correspondent. Two other Americans whose passports were vised through the German Foreign Of-fice are expected to-night. So far as known, however, no are rangements have been completed for the departure of Americans without official or newspaper status, though the general

impression in Berlin is that this will soon be permitted. Among the Americans still in Gernurses attached to various German-American Red Cross units, who were sent over since the national Red Cross

No information has been received from Dr. Paul Martin of Indianapolis and his unit at Vienna, but it is presumed that no steps looking to their departure will be taken so long diplomatic relations between the Unit States and Austria are unbroken. Eastman and two assistants, who were in charge of the Vienna hospital before the arrival of Dr. Martin and his staff, reached Copenhagen just before the announcement of the submarine blank. On that they wrote with the invisible ink. They used a special pen or some sort of instrument that did not leave a mark that would be visible under a microscope. For this reason the letters coming out of England, even though incoming out of England, even though in-

Hint Sander Was the Head.

From the little information that the Federal authorities would give out late last night it seems they belleve the same of t

The situation for many of these Ar icans is highly unfortunate, as they have pay their salaries to persons in this they have been unable to obtain more country.

The striking thing about his work is that it began just about the time that Wolf von Igel, who sailed last week with ex-Ambassador Count von Bernstorff on the Frederik VIII., was arrested a year the Frederik VIII. was arrested a year parture. rom home owing to the dislocation of the Danish-American mail and banking con-

A movement is now afoot to call a genstreet eral meeting of Americans in Copenha-docu- gen to appeal to the United States Government to take such steps as will enable them to reach their homes.

COMMONS ACTS TO HALT GRAND JURIES

Bill Covers Period of War and for Six Months There-

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A bill suspending grand juries for the period of the war and six months thereafter has been adopted by the House of Commons.

what has been an institution of prime importance in English jurisprudence since before the Norman conquest. The grand jury dates back to the earliest peiod of British history, and was in use tmong the flaxons. Its preservation was deemed important by British subjects largely because it was a check on the abuse by the King of his prerogative of prosecuting by information. George III. abused this prerogative in dealing with America, which is one reason why the America, which is one reason why the American Constitution guarantees the institution of the grand jury.

Losses of Shipping

Losses of shipping of the Al-lies and of neutrals since Febru-ary 1, when the German unre-stricted submarine warfare com-

Ships reported sunk yes-viously sunk......224,696
Total known tonnage sunk since February 1.....240,892

Ships sunk since February 1: American Other neutrals 36 Other belligerents.....

Total ships sunk 124

SHIPS DAY'S **U-BOATS' TOLL**

Total of 16,196 Tons Sent to Bottom-No Lives Reported Lost.

Reports from three sources yesterday gave a total of seven ships with a tonnage of 16,196 sunk by German submarines. It is presumed that all went to the bottom since February 1, when the German submarines cast aside all shipping. restraint.

No loss of life is reported. A Centra News despatch said the eleven men in Copenhagen from Germany and to cable the crew of the Romsdalen, reported sunk Sunday, had been landed.

The loss of only two of the seven ships is reported through the usual channel. Lloyd's agency. An Overseas News Agency despatch from Berlin reports the sinking of three, and two have been listed as sunk in despatches to the Kerr

Three Neutral Ships Sunk

These reports show the loss of three neutral steamthips, the first that have been reported sunk in nearly a week. Of wegfan and one Swedish. Lloyd's reports give the names of two British steamships, the Iolo of 3,003 tons and the Okement of 4,339 tons. The

Okement was last reported sailing from Rio Janeiro December 1 for St. Vincent The semi-official German despatch re-orts that the British steamship Gravina ports that the British steamship Gravina of 1,140 tons, the Italian sailing vessel Maria, 1,080 tons, and the Swedish ing vessel" Hugo Hamilton, 2,560 tons, have been sunk by submarines which have reported to the German authorities, that reported to the German authorities, and the only Swedish ship named Hugo Hamilton listed in marine records is a McLean.

At present the only evidence that Representative Moore apparently has to

The Kerr Steamship Company anat Deutscheylau, West Prussia; Drs nounced that the Norwegian ship Daj-Kurt Sauer and staff at Naumburg, who mata, 1,773 tons, and the Spanish steam-are arranging to leave by way of Switz-ship Mar Adriatico, 2,410 tons, for which the company is agent, had been sunk. The Dalmata sailed from New York sunk. The Dalmata sailed from New 107a dailies have their offices in building for Havre January 24 and was sunk dailies have their offices in building February 11. The Mar Adriatico sailed from New York for Bordeaux January ply as a matter of convenience. Callaway probably will not be call Cincinnati, at Deutschevlau, intend to known there were no Americans in officially to make good his charges. the crew of either ship, Capt. Jacobson of the Norwegian

steamship Thor II., who with his wife Mr. Moore served notice that I and daughter was taken aboard a Ger-renew his demand daily for the man submarine after the sinking of his gation until the family spent eight days on board the submarine, and in the course of that time the U-boat sank two British steamers and a trawler. One of the steamers. according to the captain, was laden with ammunition, and as she was sunk with-out warning the explosion was so sud-den and violent that the submarine was

REPORTS 17 SINKINGS. Overseas News Agency Adds to Toll

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 19.—The Overseas News Agency announces that one German submarine has sunk the British steamer Gravina, of 1,140 tons, loaded with fruit; the Italian sailing ship Maria, of 1,080 tons, with a cargo of coffee for London, and the Swedish sailing white Mure Hamilton of 2,550. sailing ship Hugo Hamilton, of 2,560 ons, carrying saltpetre.

According to the Overseas agency the

sinking of these three vessels was the work of the submarine previously re-ported as having sunk in all vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 35,000.

worth 60,000,000 marks, bound for Egypt a steamer of 8,200 tons, with a genera cargo for Australia; a sailing ship of 2,000 tons loaded with corn. a 3,000 ton steamer carrying coal to France, a saling ship of 2,700 tons loaded with saling ship of 2000 tons loaded with salingers aggregating 2,500 tons and six trawlers of a total tonnage of 200.

arned from

deport that they saw no
adds the Overseas agency.

The British steamer Gravina halls
from Liverpool. The only Swedish vessel named Hugo Hamilton is a motor
ship of 2.144 tons. She left Colon January 3 for Gothenburg. The Italian bark
Maria was last reported as having left
santos on October 13 for Baltimore. She
belongs in Naples. No previous news of
the sinking of these vessels had reached
the sinking of these vessels had reached

Sulphur

Sulphur

Binio.

The appeal says the sacrifice of gold and jewels, which the bank demands, lom
forms a part of the necessary supply
work, but that all classes do not yet
fully recognize the necessity of this further sacrifice.

The president in his appeal adds that
president in his appeal adds turned from voyages in the North Sea report that they saw no traffic there."

HOUSE WANTS WILSON TO ACT

Democratic Leader Says Majority Don't Ask Him to Consult Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The situation in the House, where the pacifists are still active, again attracted attention to-day. The feeling seemed to be that it has been made pretty plain to President Wilson what he may and may not expect from that chamber in the way of support in the German crisis.

One of the President's closest friends and admirers on the Democratic side admitted to-day that Mr. Wilson could not obtain even the approximation of a united House on any proposal the carrying out of which might lead to hostilities with Germany. This member said he voiced a majority of the House in declaring that it would be the part of wisdom for the President to assume that the Executive now has sufficient authority to arm or convoy merchant-men and place immediately into opera-tion, without going to Congress, a plan for the protection of American lives and

property at sea.

There is no reason to doubt, however, should President Wilson go before Congress before the close of the session and ask for authority and money to use the naval forces of the United States for the protection of American lives and property that this authorization would be granted in some form or another. But ft is apparent that there will be a material division in the vote unless by that time Germany shall have committed some overt act against American lives or

Extra Session Not Favored.

Satisfied through interchange of views last week that they can now control the extent of the President's war authorizations, the pacifist group joined to-day with the group supporting the President in his desire that an extra session be avoided. The House is not a unit on this, but there is little doubt that an the President's confidence in the matextra session will be avoided unless a more serious situation than is now ex-pected arises before March 4.

Meantime the pacifist party, using Representative Moore of Pennsylvania as spokesman, intends to keep the "peace or war" issue as broadly before the public as the rules of the House and the assistance of leaders like James R. Mann and Claude Kitch, make it com-Mann and Claude Kitchin make it pos-sible. Mr. Moore vainly renewed to-day his demand for the immediate consideration of his resolution to investigate the charge that certain newspapers have been subsidized. He then launched a speech calling attention to a recent change in the editorial policy of the Washington Post, drawing the inference that the British subsidy which Representative Callaway charged has purchased twenty-five American newspapers is responsible for this change. The change in policy has been attributed by every one but Mr. Moore to the death of the owner and publisher. John R. eration of his resolution to investigate from the White House

substantiate the Callaway charges he has supported is information that the London correspondents of one or more great American newspapers have offices in the building occupied by the London Times. It was pointed out to Mr. Moore that the New York representatives of many Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia San Francisco, Boston and far Western dailies have their offices in buildings oc-cupied by the big New York dailies sim-

Mr. Moore served notice that he would ressel two weeks ago, has arrived at gress, but this will be done, if it is done Copenhagen, says a despatch from the purely to keep the spark of life glowing Danish capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The captain and his The legislative situation, while not purely to keep the spark of life glowing in the pacifist movement in the House. The legislative situation, while not oard the "impossible," is still such as to require of that real pressure or the abandonment of all except appropriation measures in order to avoid an extra session. The civil bill was reported to-day and the urgent deficiency measure will follow probably next week. These will have to be passed by both houses. The Senate has yet to pass the army, navy. Millitary Academy and pension appropria-tion bills and conference reports have to be made on virtually all appropriation measures and the revenue bill legislation, which no one in the House cares about in its present form; the cur-

rency amendments, for which a rule is asked and may or may not be granted: the shipping and harbor protection and esplonage measures—all of which will consume considerable time. There are exactly nine legislative days ington's Birthday, in which to conclude this programme. It looks very have his programme and his recess of

other victims were unnamed, but are described as follows: A steamer loaded with war material APPEAL TO GERMANS TO SELL JEWELRY TO SELL JEWELRY

Imperial Bank's President Says Such a Sacrifice Is Necessary.

among whom were four captains, were brought to a German port.

"Several submarines which have resulting from vavages in the Name of the president of the class of of Berlin prints prominently an appeal by the president of the German Imperial Bank for all German men and women to sell their gold valuables to the Imperial

President Is Unwilling to Invite Hostile Action by Germany.

AMERICAN RIGHTS ON SEA THE MAIN ISSUE

Diplomats Believe Wilson Has Not Swerved From His Decision.

PACIFISTS EXPRESS RENEWED OPTIMISM

Hope That Abatement of U-Boat Campaign Will Avert Clash.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. - President Wilson made his first move to-day country over the probability of war. He not only changed his mind about going before Congress to-day or tomorrow, as he told Senate Administration leaders on Saturday he would do. but he made it known that he did not

at present contemplate such a step. Whether this means that he will President would appear before Con-

The effect of the news from the White House was to open up a whole series of conjectures as to what had happened. Whether or not it meant that the President was wavering or that the fear of a critical or divided Congress had deterred the Administration were questions at once raised but unanswered by anything forthcoming

paign in the war zone might provide a ray of hope for readjusting matters by means of renewed patience and the elimination of all elements which might jar Teuton sensitiveness.

As a matter of fact many unjustified As a matter of fact many unjustified interpretations were doubtless put on the President's move for there appears to-night to be no proof that he is wavering or less determined to insist upon protection for American rights on the high seas, but the slight indecision of to-day immediately opened the door to officials of pronounced pacific tendencies, including members of the President. including members of the President's official family, who pictured the German crisis in rosy hues and discounted the gravity of the main issue. They left it uncertain, however, as to how much or how little of these views the President himself entertained.

The question raised in the minds of

The question raised in the minds of many was whether the President stands squarely behind Secretary Lansing's announced determination that the Administration will protect American rights even to the extent of going to war or whether he is permitting the main issue to be relegated to secondary importance and is seeking encouragement in some of the incidental side issues which have cropped up since the U-boat blockade went into effect.

In Accord With Lansing.

Diplomats generally say that the President, regardless of what certain of his advisers say, is almost certainly working in complete accord with his Secretary of State in this critical situation, but they admit that the country is placed in a very unfortunate light by having delicate State Department busi ness interpreted by other Cabinet of-deers at this time.

The situation, according to these interpretations, is "better than it has been for two weeks." The full in the U-boat campaign was cited among the reasons together with statements that the American liner Philadelphia had nassed through the war zone unharmed, that Germany had agreed to release the seventy-two American sailors of the Yarrowdale and that the American relief expedition was to be permitted to continue its work in Belgium. "It looks as if things were going to ome out all right after all," was the ummarizing these indications.

Though Secretary Lansing will not discuss any phase of the situation, it an readily be seen that statements of this nature are distinctly jarring to him. They show that the officials making them are losing sight of the main issue over which the United States is now ready to use its armed forces if neces-sary rather than surrender to Germany.

The Main Issue.

This is whether or not Germany can deny with impunity to American citizens their right to pursue their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. lermany announces that she intends to do it, and is making effective her an-nouncement despite the severance of dip-lematic relations and the warning of President Wilson that he would use force necessary to safeguard those rights. From the point of view of the United States Government there can be no compromise or improvement in the situation so long as Germany maintains her illegal submarine blockade in contravention of American rights. When and how the physical clash between German U-boat commanders and American citizens